

Martial law lifted in Karachi

KARACHI, June 7 (R). — The Pakistani government today announced that martial law in three major cities was being lifted...

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Press reports in Beirut say

Arab peace-keeping forces will be allowed into Palestinian camps

BEIRUT, June 7 (R). — Troops of the main Syrian peace-keeping force in Lebanon will be allowed into Palestinian camps...

According to press reports here, differences between Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian commando movement...

Meanwhile, political circles here said the Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam...

The pro-Syrian newspaper said the agreement concerns implementation of a controversial 1969 accord reached in Cairo governing the activities of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon.

Al Sharq said the new agreement between the Palestinians and Syria stipulated that peace-keeping troops which entered the camps could remain there after the Lebanese army...

Newspapers here said the meeting might be held either in Shtaura, near the Lebanese-Syrian border, or in Damascus.

Rhodesia warns Zambia over guerrilla attacks

SALISBURY, June 7 (AFP). — Rhodesia today retaliated to a weekend rocket attack against a Kariba township with a reminder to Zambia that it still drew on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme for much of its power supplies.

Mr. Hawkins said there was no similarity between Rhodesia's own raids into Mozambique which, he said, were directed against guerrilla camps and armaments dumps and the rocket attack on Kariba.

Latest Turkish election returns show slowdown in Ecevit's advance

ANKARA, June 7 (AFP). — The Republican Peoples Party (RPP) claim to form Turkey's next government came under attack here today, as latest general election returns showed a slowdown in the social Democratic Party's advance.

of the votes," he said. "The nation did not therefore elect the left to power."

According to rumor, a half-dozen NSP deputies will affiliate with the RPP to help the formation of a new government, with the support of the independents.

RPP chief Bulent Ecevit said yesterday his party would win 222 seats, but today RPP headquarters revised this downward to 216, a figure contested by RPP opponents.

In RPP headquarters, there was less exuberance today than yesterday. Party sources did not make out an RPP coalition with the Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP), but said Mr. Ecevit would do all he could to avoid this.

Everything depends on the final official results, which will not yet be known for a day or two. Latest unofficial results give the RPP 213 seats, the NSP 25, with the independents, among the other groups, winning four seats.

Outgoing Prime Minister Suileyman Demirel, head of the Justice Party, said that the RPP would not form the next government.

The NSP Party newspaper Milli Gazete today ran an article bannerlined "Ecevit to form government," with beside the article a photograph of NSP chief Necmettin Erbakan.

When final results are known, Mr. Demirel will have to resign and Mr. Ecevit, as head of the party with the most seats, will be named prime minister. If he does not succeed in forming a government, Mr. Demirel, head of the runner-up party, will be asked to assume the task.

"The right won 58 per cent

Mr. Ecevit will be prime minister and only a new coalition can help Turkey, the article said.

According to rumor, a half-dozen NSP deputies will affiliate with the RPP to help the formation of a new government, with the support of the independents.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal at Al Hashimiyeh Palace Tuesday. (JNA photo).

On last leg of tour Prince Saud delivers message to King Hussein

AMMAN (JNA). — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal left here today to his country ending his tour in the Arab states bordering Israel.

Earlier in the day the Saudi prince was received by His Majesty King Hussein at Al Hashimiyeh Palace. The prince delivered a message from King Khalad of Saudi Arabia on current Arab situation and the outcome of the Saudi Crown Prince Fahd visit to the United States and some European countries.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Mohammed, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The Saudi prince had lunch with his Majesty the King.

Upon his arrival from Damascus on the last leg of his

Arafat visits Senegal

DAKAR, June 7 (R). — The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasser Arafat, here on a two-day official visit, said he wished to thank Senegal for the support it was giving his organisation.

Addressing President Leopold Sedar Senghor at a banquet last night, Mr. Arafat said: "I have come to express to you our deep gratitude and to have talks with your government to strengthen the links between the Palestinian and Senegalese peoples."

President Senghor said Senegal was supporting the Arab cause "and that of the Palestinians in particular." He noted that Dakar was the first capital in black Africa to house a PLO office.

Israel arrests West Bank visitors from Gulf states

AMMAN (JNA). — Reports reaching here from the occupied West Bank disclosed that the Zionist occupation authorities had arrested a number of young men working in the Arab Gulf upon their return home to spend their summer vacation among their families.

The reports added that the military authorities had subjected the detainees to intimidation and maltreatment which prompted their families to protest against such arbitrary measures.

Commonwealth summit opens with plenty of issues for friction

LONDON, June 7 (R). — Uncertainty over the intentions of Uganda's President Idi Amin today clouded prospects for the Commonwealth summit conference, due to open in London tomorrow.

Government officials here declined to reveal exactly how they will act if President Amin does what Kampala Radio says he intends to do and presents himself in Britain without proper authorisation.

Al Khatib denounces Israeli actions in occupied Jerusalem

RABAT, June 7 (AFP). — The mayor of occupied Jerusalem, Ruhi Al Khatib, today denounced a plan to extend Israeli administration of the holy city to nine Arab towns and villages comprising a quarter of a million people.

Mr. Al Khatib was speaking here on the opening day of the fifth meeting of the Organisation of Arab Cities, attended by 120 municipal delegates from 15 countries.

He said Israeli authorities had moved 142,000 Jews into the Arab sector of Jerusalem since they took it over.

Mr. Al Khatib declared that Israel's probable next Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose rightwing Likud Party won last month's general election, had no intention of evacuating Arab territory occupied by the Israelis since the 1967 June war.

"The election of blood-thirsty Begin to the Israeli government is merely a further challenge thrown by the Zionist state in the face of the free world," he said.

The conference, due to continue until Saturday, will discuss the problem of Arab cities under Israeli occupation and decide whether to set up an Arab institute for urban development.

The institute would finance economic and social projects in towns that belonged to the organisation.

Delegates were also expected to tackle the issue of rural depopulation.

The Organisation of Arab Cities was founded in 1967 with a meeting in Kuwait.

Begin asked to form new Israeli cabinet

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 7 (R). — Rightwing leader Menachem Begin was officially entrusted today with the formation of a new Israeli cabinet and he immediately renewed his call to the defeated Labour Party to join him in a national coalition.

Mr. Begin, who heads the Likud bloc, said he would meet Labour leader Shimon Peres on Thursday to renew personally the call for a national coalition cabinet the Labourites turned down soon after Mr. Begin first made the offer on election night.

The Likud leader was also meeting Prof. Yigal Yadin, who heads the reformist Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), for coalition negotiations later today.

After receiving the mandate from President Ephraim Katzir to form a new administration, Mr. Begin said Israel "was faced with very grave problems, both internally and externally, and that it was advisable in this crucial period that the country have a national unity government."

The Likud leader stressed his movement and the Labourites were in agreement on several crucial foreign policy points, including opposition to the setting up of a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip to be headed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

He said both Likud and Labour also rejected the notion of an Israeli withdrawal to the exact ceasefire lines which existed between Israel and its Arab neighbours before the June 1967 six-day war.

"And we are for the unconditional rejection of any participation of the so-called PLO

in inter-state negotiations," Mr. Begin added.

He admitted, however, serious differences remained between Likud and Labour but said "very serious national issues do unite us."

The main difference with Labour lies in Likud's refusal to withdraw from the occupied West Bank which it considers part of Israel. Labour favours territorial compromise on all fronts proportionate to Arab readiness to full peace with Israel.

Prof. Yadin's newly formed DMC also has ideas parallel to those of Labour on the subject of the West Bank and could come up with counter-proposals for a compromise coalition platform, political sources said.

Many observers said there were both practical and psychological reasons for the renewed coalition call, with the main practical motive being the Labour's control over trade unions while in opposition could paralyse Likud domestic policies.

Mr. Begin's public utterances also nearly always include impassioned pleas "for the unity of the Jewish people."

Mr. Begin later prayed at the Wailing Wall in the occupied east sector of the city. Afterward, he was scheduled to ask for the blessing of Rabbi Yehuda Hacohen Kook, religious mentor of the Gush Emunim group advocating unrestricted Israeli settlement of the Arab West Bank.

He said the conference agenda includes a discussion of the situation of more than 100 foreign firms. Companies that adhered to boycott regulations will be removed from the blacklist, he said.

"These companies have submitted documents proving they stopped dealing with Israel and showed their willingness to start business in the Arab World," he added.

Under the boycott rules, foreign companies are given up to six months to comply with a request to stop dealing with Israel. If they decline, they are blacklisted and banned from operating in Arab countries.

Mr. Mahgoub did not name the firms that will be removed or blacklisted but said they include companies, banks and organisations.

Iraq, according to the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) has prepared several proposals for tightening the economic boycott against Israel. It did not elaborate.

Arab industrial, agricultural and commerce houses in a meeting last month in Damascus, Syria, unanimously decided to "boycott all products of countries that issued laws against the boycott Bureau regulations", MENA reported.

The meeting also decided these products should be replaced from other countries that comply with the regulations namely Japan and West European countries, MENA added.

Mr. Mahgoub, however, said "the bureau will adopt counter-measures to face the American move."

"The new measures will make the Arab position more firm to foil any attempt aimed at weakening the Arab boycott against Israel," he added.

Mr. Mahgoub said "Zionists were also trying to persuade Britain and Canada to issue regulations similar to the American bill."

"The proposed Arab regulations will put an end to all

peace conference, a mainstay of Kremlin policy in the region.

According to Western diplomatic analysts, the meeting reflects a shifting focus in Moscow's attempts to reconvene the Geneva talks, of which the Soviet Union is co-chairman with the United States.

Since the break with Egypt, the Soviet Union has stepped up its efforts to woo two other Arab states -- Libya and Iraq -- who have opposed the conference and any dialogue with Israel.

But despite visits to Moscow by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi and powerful Iraqi politician Saddam Hussein, the two states have apparently not softened their hostile line on the Geneva talks.

Western analysts believe this has underlined the need for Moscow to reach some sort of agreement with Egypt, which has the largest army in the Middle East and whose role would be central to a future settlement.

The point was apparently driven home when the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, Mikhail Sytenko, returned to Moscow last February after touring Arab capitals including Cairo. He tried to sound out Arab opinion on Soviet initiatives for achieving a Middle East settlement.

Soon after Mr. Sytenko's trip, which coincided with a tour of the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Soviet press attacks against Cairo appeared to slacken off.

Mr. Gromyko made an attempt to ease the strained relations last October with a meeting in Sofia, but the meeting evidently ended in failure and relations reached a new low.

This week's Gromyko-Fahmi meeting looks set to be as tough as the one in October, analysts said.

Some of the heat generated in Paris is expected to be carried over to the Commonwealth meeting.

Another controversial subject will be New Zealand's sporting links with South Africa.

At least 26 delegates at the conference will be heads of government. Four countries will be represented by vice-presidents, deputy prime ministers or their equivalent and three by foreign or finance ministers.

The delegates will assemble in Lancaster House where last month President Jimmy Carter addressed a NATO summit meeting.



WINNER -- Bulent Ecevit, leader of Turkey's Republican Peoples Party waves from the balcony of his party headquarters in Ankara at dawn Monday as election results showed that he won a plurality in Turkey's general elections. (AP wirephoto).

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies on Tuesday viewed positively the recent attempt at reconciliation between Egypt and Libya. Al Akhbar was more concerned with Jewish influence in the U.S.

AL DUSTOUR mentioned that Libyan authorities had halted the propaganda campaign against Egypt in an attempt at reconciliation. Also the Libyan foreign minister met with his Tunisian counterpart to discuss strained relations. The paper said that those attempts are considered as satisfactory to inter-Arab relations.

Reconciliation between the above mentioned countries gives strength to the western part of the Arab World. The paper hopes that this attempt at reconciliation might encourage other Arab countries to reconcile their differences.

It must be remembered that, now more than ever, the Arabs must overcome their differences and stand as a united front against the challenges that threaten them.

The paper adds that differences in the Arab World are caused by the differences of opinion with regards to the Middle East problem. Each Arab country desires to solve the problem in the best way it sees fit. But good intentions must not lead to misunderstandings and quarrels. Good intentions must lead to a positive dialogue that Arabs might solve their problems according to well planned and agreed upon steps.

The paper ends by saying that the time element is an important factor in the Mid-East crisis. Arab differences must be solved as soon as possible.

AL RAI commented on the reconciliatory attempts now being made in the Arab World. The paper said that it is sad

Will there be a secret debate on human rights at the Commonwealth conference?

By Derek Ingram

The most intriguing debate at the Commonwealth summit conference in London -- and perhaps the most important in international terms -- could come when presidents and prime ministers sit alone, with no officials except the secretary general present and no notes taken, to discuss human rights. It could be a unique occasion made possible by the informal nature of Commonwealth meetings, enabling heads of government from a wide variety of countries to talk in private about one of the most delicate of current international topics.

To date only the rich club of seven have tackled human rights at summit level -- at their recent meeting in London, and that was with officials present.

The restricted session, as it is known, became a feature of Commonwealth summits at the Singapore meeting in 1971, when the subject of proposed British arms sales to South Africa was thrashed out in this way.

Only in such a forum could the Commonwealth discuss human rights because it is bound to involve discussion of the Amin regime in Uganda -- in other words, the internal affairs of a member state -- and the application of the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, which all governments agreed on at Singapore.

Among the pledges made in the declaration is one to "strive to promote in each of our countries those representative institutions and guarantees for personal freedom under the law that are our common heritage."

No nation is without serious flaws in its behaviour towards the individual, but international thinking is moving towards the view that there has to be a limit beyond which nations can no longer expect their internal behaviour to be considered sacrosanct by others. For a long time now West

and East have been criticising each other's internal affairs. South Africa and other sovereign states have with good reason been under external pressure.

In his 1977 report just published, the Commonwealth Secretary General, Shridath Ramphal, puts this cogent point to the heads of government he serves: "Few would deny that gross violations of human rights are the legitimate concern of the international community and of Commonwealth countries as a part of it."

"There will be times in the affairs of the Commonwealth when one member's conduct will provoke the wrath of others beyond the limits of silence. Any other relationship would be so sterile as to be ineffective. What we must work for is an ethic which constrains meddling but which also inhibits excesses of the kind that demand and justify protest from without."

The inference is clear: Can

the Commonwealth remain silent about events in Uganda and remain credible?

It is not likely that any move would be made to remove Uganda from the Commonwealth -- a step that requires the unanimous approval of all Commonwealth countries. It would be argued in any case, that the quarrel is not with the Ugandan people but with Amin and his regime. Uganda after Amin will in all likelihood want Commonwealth support and help in its rehabilitation.

The importance of the Commonwealth discussion on this issue is that it will be taking place between leaders from white and black, rich and poor countries. If a line is decided upon it will mean that the main initiatives on this issue will be seen now not to be coming from the developed world but also from the developing too. If the cause of human rights is to be genuinely and sincerely pursued it must be done by nations of all complexions and creeds. The approach has to be even-handed.

The opportunity therefore presents itself to Commonwealth leaders to work out approaches to this problem that can be of value not only in tackling the Uganda-and-the-Commonwealth dilemma but to put the problem in its international perspective and perhaps to show the way to go forward on it.

This would be fully in keeping with the Commonwealth's role, as enunciated by Ramphal, who in another section of his report, says: "The Commonwealth must see itself in its global context, participating in the search for global solutions for problems that, while affecting our members with a particular intimate poignancy, are inextricably problems of the world."

Whether Amin will withdraw from the Commonwealth as a result of what he will see as interference in his internal affairs is no more predictable than any other of his actions, though he has not usually reacted to criticism with this type of action. If he did so, Commonwealth leaders would almost certainly say that they would welcome Uganda back into the Commonwealth when its government changed.

In any case, Amin may feel bound to make some gesture as a result of having been kept away from the conference.

The handling of Amin has been a difficult operation for Britain as conference host, though it has to be said that having welcomed his appearance on the scene in 1971 (in the days, it is true, of a Tory government), the British are not undeserving of this embarrassment.

The decision to exclude a head of government from an international conference is de-

licate for any government, but public opinion in Britain was so strong that Prime Minister James Callaghan knew Amin's admission would be disastrous in terms of domestic politics. Many weeks ago, therefore, the British Cabinet decided that he would in no circumstances be admitted.

It was safe to assume that the other Commonwealth leaders would not want Amin at the conference. All knew his appearance would overshadow all else, throwing the spotlight completely on him.

It would also ruin the conference; the privacy would be lost, for how could there be any guarantee that Amin would not blurt out confidential asides made by any of them? Many Commonwealth leaders -- including some Africans -- had no wish to speak to him anyway.

But Commonwealth countries were not all prepared to go on record publicly in the preliminary stages that they did want him kept away. Britain, as host, they said, must work out a formula and they would not criticise Britain for keeping him out.

This was the message governments gave in Lord Thomson of Monifieth (the one-time Commonwealth Secretary General Thomson) when Callaghan despatched him to more than a dozen countries to discuss the conference preparations.

Iran launches limited debate on merits of country's party system

By Ibrahim Noori

TEHRAN, June 7 (R). -- Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran has recently provided his subjects with an opportunity for political debate but within a limited framework -- without any challenge to the monarchy or the existing single party system.

The unusual debate, conducted in the official party newspaper Rastakhiz (Resurgence), has created a stir although the exercise appears to be purely academic.

The Shah abolished the multi-party system, which included a "loyal" opposition, two years ago and created the single Rastakhiz Party.

The debate started when the newspaper published an open letter from Ebrahim Khajenouri, a writer and psychologist, concerning the public attitude towards past and present political parties in Iran.

He also said in his letter, addressed to party Secretary General Jamshid Amouzegar, that he believed many Western-educated Iranians felt there was a need for an opposition party to supervise and criticise the party in power.

A few days after the debate opened, Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda, prime minister for the past 12 years, told his countrymen that Iran's monarchical system of government was incomparably the best and they could do without opposition groups which were only power-hungry.

Mr. Hoveyda was addressing a televised plenary meeting of an imperial commission set up by the Shah to check wastages and ensure the best use of resources for national development.

He declared, "The leadership in Iran, alone in the world, has succeeded in turning criticism into an instrument of progress."

He said the success of the system was clear from United Nations figures which showed that in 15 years Iran had moved from the 15th poorest to the 15th richest nation in the world.

Iran, with 33 million inhabitants, is the world's fourth largest oil producer and the national budget this year amounts to a record \$49,000 million.

Observers said no one here

was likely publicly to disagree with Mr. Hoveyda.

Not one of more than a dozen letters published in the newspaper supported the idea of an opposition party but all praised the need and importance of Rastakhiz.

The Shah has described the party as a movement to ensure an uninterrupted march towards the "great civilisation" -- that is, when Iran expects to reach the level of advanced countries by the year 2,000.

"The party is also a means of preventing any eventuality which, God forbidding, might undermine our achievements of the past 13 years," the 58-year-old monarch said when launching the party formally in 1975.

He once said that a one-party system could "create communism or fascism" and strongly defended a multi-party system for Iran.

That he changed his mind and abolished the multi-party system perhaps reflected his disillusionment with having too many groups doing the same work, which a single organised party might do quicker.

Mr. Hoveyda stressed in his recent speech that the thing expected of the people is more work and more effort. "The loss of... a day, an hour or a minute without benefit to the country is treason against Iran," he warned.

In his carefully worded letter, Mr. Khajenouri expressed the belief that Iranians were by nature individualistic and had little talent for group activity. It was not easy to determine the people's true feelings and attitudes towards the party, he said, because the people in general were reluctant to express their views.

"The majority either do not speak or, if they do, do not speak the truth," he said, adding that he himself believed that a great many people still had doubts about the party and its usefulness.

Replying, Dr. Amouzegar, better known as Iran's chief oil negotiator, said other parties had failed because, unlike Rastakhiz, they did not embrace all the people.

He agreed constructive criticism was necessary if stagnation and corruption was to be avoided, but said such criti-

sm now comes from within Rastakhiz, which was more a national movement than a political organisation.

The majority of those who rushed to comment on Mr. Khajenouri's letter were sharply critical of his views.

Western observers interpreted the debate as evidence of a continuing "liberalisation" trend and a gesture towards human rights campaigners in the West who have criticised Iran.

The debate followed a rare public trial before a military court of 11 people, most of them U.S. university graduates, on charges of alleged anti-state activities and association with the revolutionary wing of Iran's outlawed Tudeh (Communist) Party.

The 11, including a woman pleaded guilty and were sentenced to lengthy prison terms, which were drastically reduced by an appeals military court later. It is widely expected that the Shah will soon pardon them.

Months before the debate, the party had made its own assessment of the younger generation's attitude to Rastakhiz. Questionnaires distributed among students in universities and institutes of higher education last year showed that the majority were politically apathetic.

Of some 3,000 students who replied, only 5.5 per cent voted for a political career, the majority wishing to pursue careers in the technical fields.

The report said the students regarded the Rastakhiz Party as a vehicle for creating national unity, patriotism and political awareness. But many of them also wanted the party to assist them to secure jobs and an education, it said.

The debate is seen here as part of what is regarded as the party's principal task -- political education of the people in matters regarding the constitution, the monarchy and a charter of national reforms known as the "Shah-people-revolution".

Registered membership of the Rastakhiz Party exceeds 5,500,000. It includes senators, deputies and cabinet ministers, university professors, teachers, workers, shopkeepers, farmers and students.

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Jubilee fund set up

(JNA). — The Higher Committee for the Silver Jubilee Celebrations has decided to set up a special fund under the name "Silver Jubilee Fund".

Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Committee Secretary, Mr. Ahmad Said Abu Nuwan, announced that it would be used to start projects such as a model secondary school and cultural centres with public libraries in all the Kingdom's governorates.

He added that His Highness Crown Prince Hassan would be Honorary President of the fund's board of trustees, which will be composed of 10-15 members chosen by the Cabinet from both the public and private sectors.

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Prince Hassan due in Geneva to address ILO conference

GENEVA, June 7 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan will arrive here tomorrow to participate in the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference currently in session here.

Prince Hassan will address a special session on June 10.

The Crown Prince's visit comes at the invitation of ILO Director General Francis Blanchard, who visited Jordan in February.

FREE ZONE CO. TO MEET

DAMASCUS (JNA). — The board of administration of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Company is scheduled to meet at its headquarters in Der'a Wednesday morning to review progress achieved in setting up the zone.

The meeting, to be presided over by its Chairman, Dr. Tahha Bali, will discuss a number of regulations drawn up by a joint committee on investment, internal regulations for the zone and working conditions for its employees.

It will also study the results of water drilling operations in the zone after the fourth well was drilled, in addition to a number of financial and administrative questions.

Medical fund set up by U.S. institutions

AMMAN (JNA). — A fund has been established in the United States by a number of companies and institutions in memory of the late Queen Alia.

Proceeds will go towards specialised medical scholarships for outstanding Jordanian doctors. These doctors, after their studies abroad, will train others at an advanced medical research centre to be set up in Amman by the University of Jordan and other interested parties. The medical research at this centre will concentrate on neurology, bacteriology and immunisation. The first phase of the project will be carried out by the University of Chicago.

His Majesty King Hussein Monday received a delegate of the said fund, who is here to announce details of the project.

Abu Odeh: Information media must build up national pride

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh Tuesday told a group of graduating officers that it is the responsibility of the information media to build up national pride by highlighting activities in the country and conveying factual and objective news.

Mr. Abu Odeh was addressing a group of graduating public security officers at the Royal Police Academy Tuesday.

The information sector is considered by policy-makers as a cornerstone of their strategy and policies and is considered on the same level of importance as the economic or human factor, Mr. Abu Odeh added.

In cases where the govern-

ment owns only part of the information media, while the other part is in the hands of

the private sector, as in Jordan, it is necessary for a permanent dialogue to take place between the government and owners of newspapers and cinemas to check their work and keep it uniform, he stressed.

CIVIL SERVANTS CANNOT WORK FOR NEWSPAPERS

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday issued an official communique forbidding civil servants from writing or working in local newspapers.

The Prime Minister's statement also forbade the taking of any official information for publication in newspapers without the approval of the head of the department concerned.

Regulations and laws are being enacted to guarantee implementation of the government's policy and to preserve the dynamic balance of society in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, the minister said.

The graduation ceremony was attended by Public Security head Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arbiyat and a large number of public security officers, in addition to Arab public security officers who participated in the course.

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Islamic art exhibits catch on

Last year London started the craze by organising an exhibition of Islamic art, never before attempted on such a scale in London or in the West since the famous Munich exhibition of 1910. Now New York is discovering Islamic art, as well as Paris where the Orangerie Museum is currently showing major Islamic works of art. Amman has followed this trend, but on a smaller scale: An exhibition of Islamic art has just finished at the Jordan Inter-continental Hotel. This event -- under the patronage of Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil -- was organised by the Jordan Crafts Council.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

"Our exhibit is a humble attempt to expose to the beholder the beautiful work of our heritage. The different objects on exhibit, collected from homes in Amman, show a great deal of variety in materials and techniques," Mrs. Hind Nasser explained.

Mrs. Nasser is President of the Jordan Crafts Council, an affiliate of the World Craft Council based in New York, which aims to promote local crafts, renew them and encourage craftsmen through loans, ideas, marketing and sponsoring exhibitions.

"Our major aim and aspiration is to build a craft village. We have already purchased land from the government at the Wadi Seer, Marj Al Hamam crossroads", Mrs. Nasser stated.

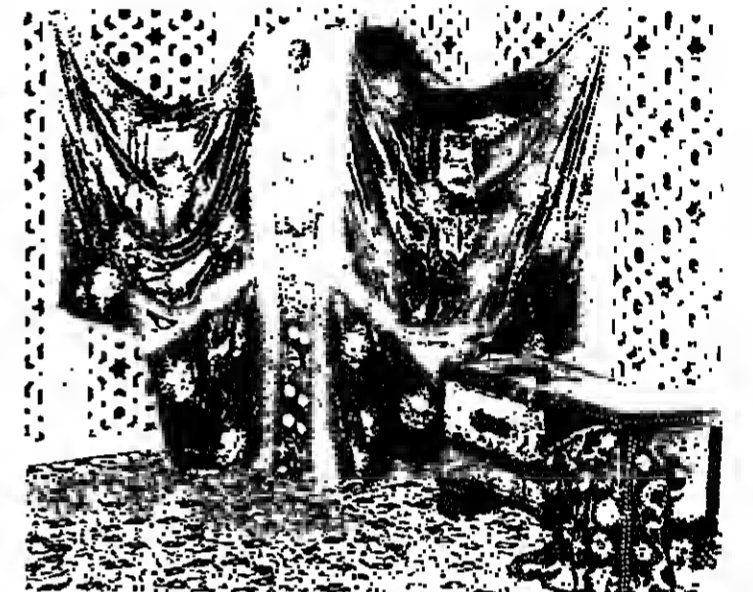
The council had the idea of putting on this exhibition, which brought together about 350 valuable items dating from the 12th to the 19th century. The older pieces consisted of pottery from the 12th century and

a precious illustrated Qur'an from the 14th, which belonged to Sherif Hussein of Mecca. But most of the treasures originated from the 19th century.

Hashemite Corner

Although it did not cover the whole spectrum of Islamic art -- spread over 1,300 years of history -- this exhibition was interesting because it gave a precise idea of the different categories of artistic activity as the Islamic mind conceived them. There were panels of interlaced wood in the Islamic architectural spirit, Qur'ans, carpets, textiles, costumes, weapons, wood carvings, brass and copper work, silver, smoking accessories, ceramics, pottery, marble, jewellery and bathroom accessories.

These items came from different countries: Iraq, Persia, Turkey, Pakistan, Yemen, Bah-



Hashemite costume embroidered in gold thread.

A Princely Art

rain, Syria, Tunisia, India, Oman, Hijaz and, of course, Jordan.

Besides their artistic value, a certain number of these objects have political interest. The "Hashemite Corner" showed a rug woven and presented in the early 1900s by Abna' Falastina (the Children of Palestine) to Sharif Hussein of Mecca, a silver and gold dagger offered to Sherif Hussein by Sultan Abdul Hamid, a Qur'an and a rug belonging to King Abdallah and a Hashemite costume embroidered in gold.

Little is known about the artists and craftsmen who made these masterpieces. The expression "minor arts", which usually defines the manufacture of objects for everyday use, should not have any derogatory sense. "God has prescribed perfection in all things," according to the word of the Prophet.

The nature -- religious or non religious -- of the objects exhibited is very special to Islamic civilisation. In addition to prayer rugs, prayer books and decorated jugs and vases, one could see brass bowls, which chase away fear or cure 40 diseases and silver, brass or bronze qumam bottles for sprinkling rose-water or orange flower-water.

The bathroom corner and its sophisticated accessories, silver ducks and melons used for soap, sponges, khul containers and silver mirrors, testify to the refinement of the past centuries and proves once more that Islamic art is a princely art -- a sumptuous and opulent art, both palatine and dynastic, linked with a class of people who not only had wealth but also fine taste and appreciation for whatever is beautiful.

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Commonwealth Summit to focus on raising Third World living standards

LONDON, June 7 (R). — Britain, Canada and Australia will come under strong pressure from developing member

states at the Commonwealth Summit to get their industrial partners to do much more and urgently — to help raise living standards in the Third World.

The 35-state multi-racial summit opens here on Wednesday.

It will grapple with crucial development aid, monetary and trading issues in an atmosphere of disappointment left over from the meagre achievements of last week's Paris north-south economic dialogue on which the hopes of the Third World were pinned.

Britain, Canada and Australia took part in the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) as part of an eight-member industrial group, in which Britain spoke for the European Common Market.

Four of the 19 developing states which attended the Paris talks will be at the Commonwealth conference: India, Jamaica, Nigeria and Zambia. Jamaica's Foreign Minister, Mr. P. J. Patterson, who is also attending the Commonwealth Summit, described the Paris agreements as no more than a modest advance in a few limited fields.

Both Jamaica and Barbados have said that for them — as for the other developing nations — a main issue at the London conference will be the new economic order aimed at improving the living standards

of the countries in the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon on arrival here yesterday for the conference said the growing gap between the rich and poor nations would be the most important issue at the summit.

"Since the price of oil increased in 1973 the richer nations and the poorer nations have gone further apart in terms of comparative wealth," he told reporters.

The developing countries of the Commonwealth — which has a total population of one billion, or a quarter of the world's population will press for urgent and full implementation of the one agreement of the Paris dialogue. It is the sp-

earhead of the Third World's drive to create a fairer and more just international economic order.

This is the decision of the Paris conference to help set up a common fund to prevent violation fluctuations in raw materials prices.

The London summit has before it a report from the Commonwealth's own experts' group which also deals with the question of a common fund.

This report favours such a common fund as the most important element of UNCTAD's integrated programme for commodities.

It suggests that the capital requirement for the common fund would be \$3 billion to start with and this would rise in time to twice that total.

Sources say Saudi Arabian oil price rise "highly unlikely"

JEDDAH, June 7 (R). — A report that Saudi Arabia plans to increase its oil prices by five per cent on July 1 was described by well-informed sources here yesterday as "highly unlikely".

The report, published by the authoritative weekly Middle East Economic Survey, said the move was designed to bring Saudi Arabia into line with oil prices already adopted by 11 other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The magazine also reported that the other OPEC countries would abandon a further five per cent increase planned for July.

In Caracas, meanwhile, Venezuelan Mines and Energy Mi-

nister Valentin Hernandez was quoted as saying that OPEC would announce the terms of an agreement to unify oil prices later this month.

According to the newspaper El Nacional, Senor Hernandez made the statement after returning from a tour of OPEC countries. He declined to give details of the reported agreement.

Differences over oil prices stemmed from an OPEC ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar, last December.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) then rejected a majority decision to raise oil prices by 10 per cent from January 1 and by another five per cent from July 1.

But the sources here said

the report in the Middle East Economic Survey this week "is more or less a rehash of similar reports that have been published since the Doha conference."

Other sources, who also discounted the report, said there were political considerations behind the Saudi Arabian decision to limit its increase to five per cent.

"Saudi Arabia hopes that its restraint on prices will be reciprocated by the West, especially the United States, in the form of support for the Arab cause and Palestinian aspirations for a homeland," the sources said.

"It is difficult to see Saudi Arabia abandoning its stand without getting something in return."

First major motorway to be built in Middle East

TEHRAN, June 7 (AFP). — A French group, led by the firm Jean Lefebvre, will from next month help Morrison-Knudsen, the biggest contractor of U.S. freeways, to build the first major motorway in the Middle East.

It will run from Teheran to Bandar-Shapur, on the Gulf. On a map of Europe, the Iranian motorway would run from Dijon to Turin. Instead of the Alps, the new motorway will cross the Zagros chain of mountains, which has peaks rising to more than 4,000 metres (about 13,200 feet).

There will be three lanes of traffic on each side and a maximum speed of 140 kms. (about 87 miles) an hour will be allowed. The new road will make it possible to double current foreign deliveries of goods, which now take the long, congested route Istanbul-Ankara-Tehran from the Balkans.

The work will take three years and four months. The first two, comparatively flat sections to be built will run from Com-Arak (140 kms., 87 miles) to the north and from Andimeshk to Bandar-Shapur (255 kms., 160 miles) in the south. The mountain stretch, following the course of a river, has not yet been prepared technically.

For Jean Lefebvre — allied in this venture with a Marcellis and a Paris firm — the final agreement, signed here on Saturday, represented 2 1/2 years of negotiations and a firm \$710 million contract, shared 50 per cent each with its main partner.

Italian stock markets paralysed

MILAN, June 7 (AFP). — Italian stock markets were paralysed today for the third day running by a strike in support of demands for government action to stimulate economic growth.

The staffers, who were occupying the premises of the Milan market, said they wanted the government to halt a rapid slide of share prices, which are now at a 20-year low.

They said that if nothing was done to back up the trading, stock exchange personnel in Italian centres were likely to lose their jobs.

The unions representing the strikers said the government should take steps to encourage investments and stimulate the economy, for instance through fiscal measures.

Italian financial experts said today that no recovery was likely on the stock exchanges ahead of the summer holidays, although many shares are now quoted at less than their nominal value and below the book value of the companies.

Saudi Arabia to link all its cities with microwave system

JEDDAH, June 7 (R). — Saudi Arabia's Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Minister, Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, yesterday signed a contract with the United States Company Western Electric to build a microwave system linking all cities and towns in Saudi Arabia, at a cost of 1,536 million riyals (about £250 million).

Under the contract, the system which will link cities and towns with a telephone cable and television network, will be implemented during 30 months.

with the first phase completed within 16 months.

Dr. Kayyal told reporters after the signature of the system involved 10,000 lines capacity.

The ministry will soon invite tenders for a multi-million riyal automatic telephone expansion project, which will increase the country's capacity inside cities and town by nearly 500,000 lines, the minister said.

Western Electric won the contract in the face of heavy competition from other American, West European and Japanese firms.

Burma gets loan to improve oil industry

RANGOON, June 7, (R). — An agreement was signed here yesterday by a syndicate of foreign banks to give a \$38.75 million loan to Burma's state-owned oil industry.

The syndicate, led by Chase Manhattan Asia Limited and Wardsley Limited includes banks from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and India.

kind to be made to the Burmese oil industry.

Officials said \$14.9 million would be utilised to construct a 320kms. (200 miles) pipeline from the central Burma oilfields to refineries at Syriam, near Rangoon.

The remainder of the loan will be used for buying five drilling rigs and equipment.

Burma produced 8.6 million barrels of crude last year and is expected to produce nine million barrels this year.

By Gamini Seneviratne

LONDON (Gemini) — Arguably the most interesting agenda-item before Commonwealth leaders, when they meet in London from June 8 to 16, is the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

How will the assembled heads of government, of this unconventional family of nations, respond to what amounts to an appeal for confidence from one of their favourite children? The fund has become a prisoner of its own success. Will its 36 partners give it a little more space?

When the CFTC was set up at the Singapore Summit in 1971, it was given a memorandum of understanding and a first year income of £335,000; swaddling clothes, one suspects to keep the baby from moving too freely and hurting itself.

In the event it spent only £220,000 in its first year, largely because member countries were unsure of how to use the new fund. They learned quickly. The CFTC's capacity to innovate, to respond quickly and informally, were particularly appreciated. Now the demands on it are exceeding its capacity to supply.

In the beginning its brief was to deploy experts and provide training, to help the mix of developing countries (within the Commonwealth, its associated states and dependencies) plan and develop their respective economies. Its reliance on expertise and facilities from within the developing countries was something of an innovation in itself. Roughly half the experts and nearly all the training provided by the fund come from and are in the developing Commonwealth.

The bulk of CFTC expenditure still goes on what it calls general technical assistance. It does not provide capital aid; so its experts and training fill gaps which other assistance programmes do not meet. Bilateral assistance programmes use experts from the donor countries themselves. The homelier intermingling of CF-

TC trainers and trainees has brought extra dividends. As the fund's Managing Director, Antony Tasker, once said: "In a most extraordinary way it does increase the Commonwealth spirit. The cross-fertilisation is incredible."

Important as this is, it is incidental. In its first six years the fund has surfaced whole new concepts of multilateral assistance and co-operation which are demonstrably more practical. A notable example is the headquarters Technical Assistance Group, which concentrates on assisting member countries with the development of their natural resources, including assistance in negotiations with transnational corporations. Another is the fund's programme for export market development.

This grew out of an Indian initiative and was added on to the CFTC role at the end of 1972. India provides 58 of the 120 current field experts from the developing Commonwealth as well as substantial training facilities used by the fund. What it needed, largely for lack of foreign exchange, was help to sell its manufactures abroad.

The CFTC came up with a refinement of the familiar trade fair, at which, normally, manufacturers display their wares and attempt to do business with prospective buyers who chance to call. The fund has adopted a more integrated approach which in turn can be further refined to meet differing needs for other countries.

It is a multi-pronged manoeuvre involving initial studies in the "seller" country to assess production capability (particularly in terms of volume) as well as quality control, prices and packaging. This is followed by market surveys in the chosen "buyer" country to identify potential buyers and assess acceptability and desirable modifications of the products.

The final stage is the usual trade fair itself, with a singular difference; the buyers having been consulted and primed and the products modified where necessary to meet their requirements. Often all that has to be done at these buyer-seller meets, as the CFTC aptly calls them, is to discuss prices and supply, and to negotiate orders.

India has had three since October 1974 — in London, New York and Los Angeles — and a fourth is being arranged for this August, in Chicago. Malaysia had a meet in London and a feasibility study is going on

regularly since the heads of government meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, two years ago emphasised the value of regional integration for development.

The CFTC administers a separate trust fund for educating and training black Rhodesians and giving them job experience; building a cadre of skills in anticipation of independence. It uses its own funds for doing much the same for Namibians, even though their country is not, and may never opt to become, part of the Commonwealth.

The fund has moved even further from the Commonwealth, politically speaking, in administering the Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique. Its work here includes improvements to the port of Beira, providing experts (mainly in health and education) and some export market studies.

Clearly the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation has justified its existence. None doubts that it works, and for its part the CFTC feels it can do a great deal more with relatively little extra financial support. And there is the rub.

The fund has just reached a watershed. Having developed (in planned expenditure and resources to meet it) with remarkable rapidity in the past six years it has arrived at a point where demands for its help have overtaken resources at its disposal. The year ending June 1976 saw an expenditure of £5 million which left some £500,000 balance from the plan for the year.

Since then, even with an increased budget of £8 million for the current year which ends on June 30, the requests for new projects and extensions have been outpacing expected resources.

In the past few weeks, following meetings of the CFTC's Committee of Management and Board of Representatives, agreement has been reached on an £11 million plan for 1977/78 — provided resources are available. This figure, administrators believe, is the least that is required if the fund is to tread water. In fact, they argue, given the part inflation is playing, even £11 million would mean slowing down growth at a time when demand is increasing and the momentum of growth should be maintained.

With the heads of government meeting scheduled for a fortnight before its year ends, the CFTC is still short of the resources needed for a plan of £11 million. On the other hand this does put the fund squarely in front of the leaders;

Wanted: More cash for the technical aid fund



untries with the development of their natural resources, including assistance in negotiations with transnational corporations. Another is the fund's programme for export market development.

to see whether products from Sri Lanka may be usefully presented to U.S. buyers.

The three Indian buyer-seller meetings have already brought over £12 million in new orders and, as the last of them was held as recently as October 1976, there is more to come. The Malaysian meeting in London (in September 1976) earned the 30 manufacturers concerned some £5 million of new business. And the four together cost the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation just £250,000.

Such cost-effectiveness is in fact a feature of all CFTC activities, something of which it is justifiably proud. Administration costs take up a mere nine per cent of its total expenditure. Mainly because it negotiates individual contracts — with particular experts for particular jobs — it can put two in the field for the price of one by, say, the U.N. Development Programme.

Its operations range over wide, sometimes unexpected fields. It has a resident trade adviser in Geneva at the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the so called Tokyo Round, who provides a number of common services (such as regular news bulletins) and more detailed guidance for any developing Commonwealth country. It has extended its support to a number of regional bodies — parti-

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LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

U.K. sterling	589.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.5	140.9
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	133.1	133.5
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Japanese yen	119.3	120.2
Lebanese pound	107.6	108.1
Saudi riyal	93.0	93.3
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	810.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.3	84.8

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* TOKYO, June 7 (R). — Mr. Kohda Farnanfarnan, President of Tehran's Sanays Bank and former Iranian Minister of Planning, today predicted prices of crude oil would double by 1985 from the 1976 level. He made the prediction at a symposium here sponsored by the Workshop for Alternative Energy Strategy (WAES), an organisation of U.S., West European and Japanese Energy experts. He said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had agreed that oil prices should be raised to the minimum cost of alternative energies and then linked to prices of goods imported from oil consuming countries to an inflationary erosion. This means oil-consuming countries had better assume that the prices of crude oil would double by 1985 at make investments on that basis, he said.

* SUEZ, Egypt, June 7 (R). — President Anwar Sadat yesterday inaugurated the second stage of work in one of the tunnels being built here under the Suez Canal to link the Sinai Peninsula with mainland Egypt. The work on the \$35 million tunnel is expected to be completed in May 1978. Egypt plans to build two other tunnels. President Sadat earlier inspected work progress on the deepening and widening of the Suez Canal, a project aimed at doubling the waterway's present revenue of \$500 million.

* BONN, June 7 (AFP). — The first pipeline built to carry natural gas from the Ekofisk Oilfield in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea to West Germany will start operating on Sept. 8, officials sources said here today. The sources said Norway would supply an annual 13,000 million cubic metres of gas to West Germany by 1981, and would then be that country's second biggest gas supplier next to the Netherlands and ahead of the Soviet Union.

* TEHRAN, June 7 (R). — Iran last year produced 92,000 cars, 35,000 vans, 10,000 lorries, 5,600 buses and 12,000 tractors, the Ministry of Industries and Mines said today. During the year up to last March 20, the country also produced six million tons of cement, 640,000 tons of sugar, 425,000 refrigerators, 190,000 coolers and 476,000 television sets, the ministry said.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market Friday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one sterling =	1.7178 / 80	U.S. dollars
one dollar =	2.3557 / 67	West German marks
	2.4645 / 60	Dutch guilders
	2.4880 / 75	Swiss francs
	369045 / 006	Belgian francs
	4.8450 / 70	French francs
	885.40 / 60	Italian lire
	276.25 / 35	Japanese yen
	4.3940 / 50	Swedish crowns
	5.2450 / 60	Norwegian crowns
	6.0135 / 60	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices managed a slight recovery Tuesday in fairly active trading on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average gained more than five points.

The market, which had lost more than nine points on Monday, opened the day on a weaker tone, but the fact that the industrial average was falling towards the 900 level apparently attracted some buying support.

The Commerce Department also announced that American companies had slightly increased their 1977 capital spending projections in the past three months.

Gainers led losers at the bell by a moderate margin (78 to 582) as most groups of shares closed on a mixed to steady note. At the close, the industrial average shows at 908.67, a gain of 5.60 points; Transp at 235.05, a loss of 0.68; utilities at 112.36, during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1977

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GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you need to use the utmost tact and diplomacy in dealing with others since there is an unusual sensitivity in the air. As the day progresses you find conditions improving.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend to those duties and you without delay and don't ask others for help. It's a good day to ask for advice.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure not to tread on the toes of others today or you could meet with stiff opposition. You can now gain a long-cherished desire.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Anything of a civic nature needs to be handled carefully at this time. Be sure you handle credit affairs wisely.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July) You feel you need to delve into new projects that are interesting, but it's better to wait a better day.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't neglect obligations you must meet today. Your mate may be moody, but don't agonize. Think clearly and speak concisely.

VIRGO (Aug. to Sept. 22) Pay close attention to the wishes of others today, particularly where your associates are concerned. Strive for increased success.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take extra time to delve into and handle important tasks. Fellow workers are not very cooperative now, so carry on by yourself.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be cheerful, even though people around you, may be morose for some reason. Don't use too lavishly on amusements that appeal to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) An outside nature should await a better time before going ahead with plans. Establish more harmony with kin.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Recheck a routine matter today and avoid a costly mistake. Being critical of an associate could bring unpleasant results now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Not a good day for delving into financial matters since your judgment now is not up to par. Try to be helpful to others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be positive in any business dealings you may have today. Not a good day for love affairs. Avoid one who is your nemesis.

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A PENNY FOR HIS THOUGHTS

Mrs. Partridge helps a friend convince his girl to marry him.

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GAME OF LOSE

An ex-convict, failing to find work, has no alternative but to resort to crime.

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ANDY GAPP

OH-OH-H! UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS THE CURLERS

MUTT & JEFF

YOU CALL THIS A HAMBURGER ON ROLL? SURE! WELL, I DON'T TASTE ANY HAMBURGER YET! TRY ANOTHER BITE, MUTT! I STILL DON'T SEE ANY MEAT HERE! TRY ANOTHER BITE! I DON'T SEE ANY... OH, YOU MUST HAVE GONE RIGHT! BAST!

THE FLINTSTONES

I'VE GOT TO ADMIT, THAT WAS THE GREATEST SALE I'VE EVER BEEN TO! NO QUESTION ABOUT IT! JUST THINK HOW MUCH MORE WE COULD HAVE SAVED... IF WE HADN'T RUN OUT OF MONEY! YEAH!

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

DENMARK Bencke

THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes

"That poor boob doesn't seem to realize that nature intended legs to push down on the gas, the clutch, and the brake!"

PROVERB

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

no way to get to his hand to take the trump finesse so, instead of routinely continuing with a heart, West found the excellent defense of shifting to a club.

Declarer won on the table

and, in an attempt to prevent a club ruff, continued with ace and another spade. West won the king, crossed to his partner with a heart and obtained a club ruff for down one.

Both the odds and the auction favor a 3-1 break of the four missing spades. Instead of trying to stop the ruff, declarer should have been looking for a way to profit from it.

After winning the club, declarer should have cashed the ace-king of diamonds and then cut communication between the defenders by exiting with a heart. East can win and give West a club ruff, but West will be endplayed. If he exits with a trump, he gives declarer a finesse. If he exits with a heart or diamond, declarer ruffs in his hand and can take the trump finesse himself. Either way, declarer's only losers will be two heart tricks and a ruff.

South, declarer at four spades, allowed himself to be panicked by the opponent's defense. As a result, he found less than the best method of attack.

East took advantage of the vulnerability to make a preemptive jump overall of North's opening bid. West raised in an attempt to make it more difficult for North-South to reenter the auction, but North's hand was just too strong to be shut out by these tactics. He competed with a double—primarily for takeout since South had not yet bid—and then raised South's spade response to game.

West led the ace of hearts and East signalled by dropping the king. One glance at dummy was enough to convince West that declarer had

North-South vulnerable.
North deals.
NORTH
♠ A 10 8 6
♥ 7 5
♦ A K
♣ A K Q J 4

WEST ♠ K 9 2
♥ A 8 6
♦ Q J 9 6 5 2
♣ 10

EAST ♠ 3
♥ K Q J 9 8 2
♦ 8 7 4
♣ 9 3 2

SOUTH ♠ Q J 7 5 4
♥ 10 4
♦ 10 3
♣ 8 7 6 5

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣
Dble. Pass 3 ♣ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♣

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

TAFAL
BOMUG
DINCIT
HARTOX

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles OWING JUMPY HAMPER FROSTY
Answer: What it might be for the pitcher turned crook—THE "JUG"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Missile thrust
- Loy
- Diplomacy
- Roof edges
- Climbed
- Cleft
- Eventually
- Cow genus
- Agitation
- Lever
- Possessive adjective
- Mention
- Attic
- Burish
- Made of bamboo grass
- Fortly
- Makes a brief attempt
- Crane arm
- Yore
- Decline
- State tree of Texas
- Commando
- Pain exclaimer
- Printing mistakes
- Biblical character
- Dray

DOWN

- Floating ice masses
- Church council
- Hitler language
- Light yellow wood
- Constant
- Adjective suffix
- Liquidate
- Give way
- Record
- Port side
- Enclosure
- Plunger
- Cabinet
- Chessey
- Point in law
- Unsorted Hindu flour
- Correspond
- Duckose
- Chess
- Best genus
- Ladies' undergarment
- Infant's food
- Fry taut

Par Time 35 minutes AP News features

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6: 8:30 Arabic series, 8:30 Reportage, 9:00 Quran, 9:30 Cartoons, 9:30 Agricultural programs, 7:00 The muppet show, 8:00 News in Arabic

Channel 5: 7:30 Sports programme

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show, 7:30 News, 7:45 News reports, 8:00 Sign off, 8:30 Pop session, 12:30 News summary, 12:35 Pop session, 14:00 News, 14:10 Radio magazine, 14:30 Music, 14:45 Site and place

8:30 Arabic series, 8:30 Reportage, 9:00 Quran, 9:30 Cartoons, 9:30 Agricultural programs, 7:00 The muppet show, 8:00 News in Arabic

7:30 Sports programme

15:00 Concert hour, 15:00 Old favourites, 16:30 Easy listening, 17:00 Arab centres, 17:30 Pop session, 18:30 News summary, 18:35 Catch the week, 18:30 Special lecture, 19:00 News, 19:10 News reports, 19:30 Sign off

RBC RADIO

14:30 Interlude, 15:00 Radio Newsworld, 15:10 Outlook, 15:30 News Commentary, 16:15 Just a Minute, 16:45 The World Today, 17:00 News, 17:09 Discovery, 17:45 Sports Round-up, 18:00 News, Radio Newsworld, 18:30 Top Turley, 19:00 Outlook: News Summary, 19:20 Stock Market Report, 19:45 Music of Old Vietnam, 20:00 News, 24 hours, 20:30 David Gill's Music, 21:00 Report on Religion, 21:15 Valies 77, 21:30 The Men from the Ministry, 22:00 News, The World Today, 22:25 Financial News, 22:45 Sports Round-up, 23:00 News, Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

18:00 Special English News, 19:00 The Breakfast Show, 19:00 GMT - News, Regional and Topical Reports, 19:30 VOA Current News Summary, 19:30 GMT - An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest, 17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Announcements, Opinions, Analysis, News Summary, 17:30 Date-time.

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals: 7:00 Abu Dhabi, 7:30 Kuwait, 7:55 Cairo (EA), 8:20 Dubai (AA), 8:30 Beirut (MEA), 8:50 Rome (AZ), 10:00 Athens-Amsterdam (ELAL), 10:15 Dubai, 11:30 Baghdad (IA), 11:40 Bucharest (Turco), 12:25 Jeddah, 12:30 Kuwait (KAC), 13:30 Athens (GA), 13:30 Damascus, 17:15 Larnaca (CY), 17:30 Abu Dhabi, 17:40 Cairo, 19:30 Beirut (MEA), 21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LZ), 21:35 London (BA)

Departures: 03:30 Larnaca (CY), 7:30 Beirut (MEA), 8:45 Cairo (EA), 9:05 Rome (AZ), 10:00 Athens-Amsterdam (ELAL), 12:00 Geneva, Amsterdam, Cairo, 12:30 Baghdad (IA), 12:45 Bucharest (Turco), 13:30 Kuwait (KAC), 14:15 Doha, Dubai, Muscat (GA), 14:35 Damascus, 16:30 Larnaca (CY), 21:40 Abu Dhabi, Dubai, 22:00 Doha, 23:30 Tehran, 23:35 Rawalpindi (BAJ), 23:50 Kuwait

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111
Civil defence team Tel. 2821-4
Fire headquarters Tel. 2280
First aid, fire, police Tel. 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 3711-3
Police headquarters Tel. 3944
Nakleh, on the patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 2111, 3777
Airport information (Arabic) Tel. 5220

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 4179
Petrich Council Tel. 361-6
French Cultural Centre Tel. 3760
Geotic Institute Tel. 4183
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 4233
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 3611

Dutch authorities comment on hostage train drama

"Further mediation useless"

ASSEN, Holland, June 7 (R). — The Dutch government is apparently having little success in persuading South Moluccan gunmen to release the remaining 56 hostages they are holding in a train and a school.

The Justice Ministry said late last night there was no indication so far that a second round of negotiations between mediators and the estimated 10 gunmen on board the Inter-City Express would serve any useful purpose.

Observers interpreted this as a sign that the Moluccans were unrelenting in their refusal to end the twin sieges, now in their third week, and free their prisoners — 53 in the train at Glimmen near here and four teachers in a school at Bovensmilde, 20 kms. away.

Mulder, who has been conducting discussions with the train gunmen over a field telephone link since the sieges began on May 23, made contact with the guerrillas four times yesterday.



PEKING ARRIVAL — President Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan (right) and Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng waves to crowds at Peking Airport Monday upon the arrival of the Sudanese leader for an official visit.

Amin will go to London "today or Thursday"

LONDON, June 8 (Agencies) — Ugandan Radio announced today that President Idi Amin would arrive in London tomorrow or Thursday for the Commonwealth summit.

MEA's hijacker wanted £3m for medical treatment

KUWAIT, June 7 (R). — A Lebanese cripple who hijacked a Middle East Airlines jet last Sunday was quoted today as saying his motives were to attract sympathy and get money for medical treatment.

Carter administration supports Concorde's New York test flights

NEW YORK, June 7 (R). — The Carter administration has urged a U.S. Appeals Court to allow test flights into Kennedy Airport of the Anglo-French Concorde airliner.

Sadat thankful that Podgorny was sacked

CAIRO, June 7 (R). — President Anwar Sadat expressed satisfaction yesterday over the Kremlin's action in removing President Nikolai Podgorny from the ruling Politburo.

SADAT TO VISIT TOKYO

TOKYO, June 7 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has told a group of Japanese journalists in Egypt that he plans to visit Tokyo in October or November.

Tito's visit intends to "normalise" ties with China

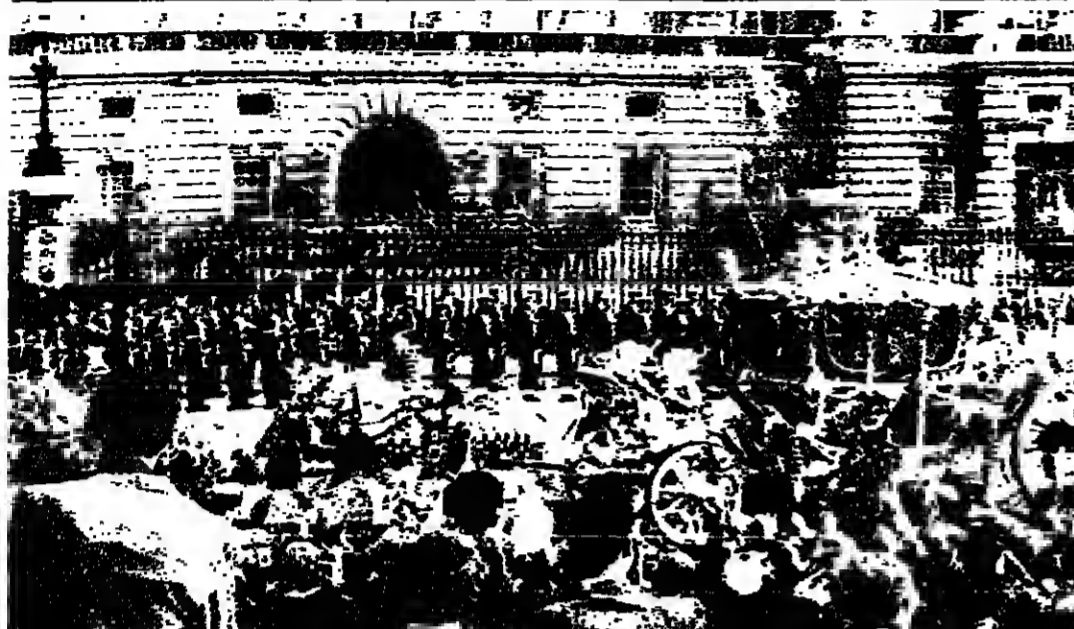
BELGRADE, June 7 (AFP). — Yugoslav Foreign Secretary of State Mirko Tepavac visited Peking.

3,000 political prisoners in Yugoslavia, exiles say

STOCKHOLM, June 7 (AFP). — Two exiled Croatian intellectuals charged here yesterday that Yugoslavia has about 3,000 political prisoners instead of 502 as stated by the authorities.

Carter: Helsinki accords on human rights not implemented by Soviets, East Europeans

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter told Congress yesterday that the Soviet Union and East European countries had not fundamentally changed their attitude to human rights in spite of their commitment to the 1975 Helsinki declaration.



QUEEN'S PROCESSION — The state coach carrying Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, and her husband Prince Philip, travels between ranks of soldiers and sailors, and the cheering crowd, outside London's Buckingham Palace Tuesday enroute to St. Paul's Cathedral for a thanksgiving service for the Queen's silver jubilee.

London cheers Queen's procession

LONDON, June 7 (Agencies) — The British forgot their economic troubles and their imperial decline today and turned out in hundreds of thousands to roar approval at Queen Elizabeth II riding in procession to celebrate her silver jubilee.

It was as if London, for a moment, was still the centre of a vast power, with cathedrals pealing and the crowds enjoying a standard of ceremonial splendour generally accepted as unmatched in the world.

The 51-year-old monarch rode in a golden state coach as hands crashed out the Royal Salute and horseguards clattered by in plumed helmets and breastplates.

Fanfares of trumpets rang out from galleries high in the dome of St. Paul's where the Queen and her family, watched by Commonwealth leaders, ambassadors and President Jimmy Carter's son Chip, went to a thanksgiving service marking her 25 years of reign.

In her speech to the Commonwealth in celebration of her silver jubilee, the Queen said: "It is easy enough to define what the Commonwealth is not. Indeed, this is quite a popular pastime. But from my own experience I know something of what it is. It is like an iceberg, except that it is not cold. The tip is represented by the occasional meetings of the heads of government and by the Commonwealth Secretariat, but nine-tenths of the Commonwealth activity takes place continuously beneath the surface, and unseen. Cultural activities, professional, scientific, educational and economic bodies have between them created a network of contacts which are full of life and much valued," the Queen said.

Although the monarchy has been criticised by some groups here during the jubilee preparations as an "expensive anachronism", the Queen showed that she commands an enormous groundswell of affection among ordinary people.

The centre of London these days is filled with foreign visitors as Britain enjoys an unprecedented tourist boom, but for the jubilee celebrations an estimated 2.5 million Britons invaded the capital from the countryside.

People camped out in doorways and alleys, huddled in blankets and drank tea from flasks during a cold and rainy night, to ensure a good view this morning.

In contrast to the uniformed dignitaries around her, and her own son Charles, who wore the scarlet tunic and bearskin of a Guards officer, the Queen of a dressed in a pink coat and hat as if attending a family summer wedding.

Last night the main week of the jubilee year got off to an informal start.

The Queen, wearing a headscarf and country-style suit, and laughing as she was bumped over the rough ground in a Landrover, was driven in a torchlight procession through the parklands of Windsor Castle, on the western outskirts of London.

On a hill in the park, close by a statue of her ancestor George III, she lit the first of a network of bonfires. Watchers in other bonfires on surrounding hills as soon as they saw the first flames.

Mrs. Carter in Brazil

BRASILIA, June 7 (AFP). — Mrs. Rosalynn Carter arrived in Brazil yesterday afternoon of the fifth leg of a seven-nation Latin American tour on behalf of her husband, U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Mrs. Carter was welcomed at the military airport here by Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, with whom she had an initial meeting at the end of the afternoon.

She said her talks with Brazilian leaders, especially President Gesteira, would cover President Carter's position on human rights, respect for the sovereignty of Latin American countries, and trade questions, among others.

Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen. In a brief arrival statement, Mrs. Carter stressed links of friendship and understanding existing between Brazil and the United States.

She said her talks with Brazilian leaders, especially President Gesteira, would cover President Carter's position on human rights, respect for the sovereignty of Latin American countries, and trade questions, among others.

He plans to form a party which would include former leaders of Al Wafd.

Mr. Seragaddin, a former landowner from a rich family in Egypt, was a prominent member of the party. He held ministerial posts when the party was in power.

Addressing the old politicians, President Sadat said: "You should live with our people, their new revolution."

"I will not permit the old politicians to exploit the 25 years of our people's struggle."

In a separate development, it was announced in London yesterday that Brig. Ahmad Shawqi, a member of the Egyptian Revolutionary Council which overthrew King Farouk, died in a London hospital yesterday at the age of 69.

His son, Mr. Mahmoud Shawqi, told Reuters that his father had arrived in Britain six weeks ago for medical treatment. He successfully underwent a heart operation but there were later complications and he died in London's Charing Cross Hospital.

Brig. Shawqi, a close colleague of former President Gamal Abdul Nasser and President Sadat, had played a leading part in the military coup which led to Gen. Noguiba becoming Egyptian leader. He was a former commander of the Cairo Garrison.

Plans for the visit to China suggested that the president had apparently completely regained his health after an attack of hepatitis late last year. This had forced him to ease up on his work and cancel several official functions.

A week before his 85th birthday on May 25, however, he met visiting U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and observers described his appearance as fit and bronzed.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources here said, after the meeting yesterday with Mr. Forlani, that the talks were satisfactory with new possibilities of collaboration and rapprochement between the two neighbour countries.

Sources said that the meeting had resulted in "a concrete contribution" to the application of the final act of the Helsinki agreement.

The Yugoslav leader and the Italian foreign minister had discussed current international issues, especially the Middle East question.

They had also discussed the situation in Southern Africa, the results of the north-south dialogue which has just ended in Paris, Yugoslav cooperation with the European Community and exchanges of technological and technical know-how on nuclear affairs.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, June 7 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expects to visit China in the second half of August, the State Department said yesterday. Spokesman Hodding Carter said exact dates had not yet been worked out and he could not say what other countries would be visited. The last top American official to visit Peking was President Ford in December 1975.

* MOSCOW, June 7 (AFP). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud conferred with Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev today at the Kremlin. Just before their talks, Mr. Brezhnev dodged a question from a French newspaper asking if Mr. Brezhnev will visit France as "head of state" when he goes there later this year. He shrugged his ears with his hand and made a face, seemingly amused. "I did not hear the question," he answered. Observers expect that Mr. Brezhnev will replace Mr. Nikolai Podgorny as Soviet President now that the latter has been dropped from the Politburo.

* MOSCOW, June 7 (R). — A strong earthquake in Soviet Central Asia last week caused serious damage in parts of Kirghizia Republic, Tass news agency reported today. The Tass report was the first official indication that the earthquake, which reached its epicentre, had affected Kirghizia. No mention was made of casualties but Tass said that medical squads and medicines had been sent to the distressed areas.

* PEKING, June 7 (AFP). — China today strongly condemned the newly-drafted Soviet constitution as a "cynical betrayal of Marxism-Leninism." The People's Daily lashed out in a brief of Marxism against what it called "the abandonment of the concept of the Soviet Union as a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' in favour of a 'country of the whole people' in the proposed constitution."

* TEL AVIV, June 7 (R). — Israel has sent its third protest to the United Nations in two weeks, accusing Egypt of violating the interim agreement on the Sinai, officials said yesterday. The claim the new complaint followed a special check by U.N. observers who "found that Egypt was still holding more soldiers and equipment" on the demilitarised zone along the Suez Canal than permitted in the 1975 agreement between the two countries.

* WASHINGTON, June 7 (AFP). — The last two Watergate defendants, Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. H.R. Haldeman, having 10 out of possible appeals will go to prison on June 22 more than two years after originally being sentenced. Yesterday Federal Court Judge John Sirica, who sentenced them to between two and-a-half to eight years for obstruction of justice by trying to cover-up the now infamous Watergate break-in, gave them a final two-week delay to settle their affairs before starting their sentences.

* WASHINGTON, June 7 (R). — The Carter administration concerned about the Soviet Union's big civil defence effort has begun discussions of the issue with the Russians, a White House official said yesterday. Mr. David Aaron, Deputy Director of the National Security Council, said the Soviet Union had need to a U.S. proposal during recent arms talks to discuss possible limitation of civil defence efforts.

Handwritten Arabic text: هوزا صند القصل